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RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## HOPEFUL VIEW SENT FORTH ON EVE OF BATTLE

Majority for Annexation  
in Manchester Esti-  
mated at 200 Votes.

## MAY GO HIGHER EVEN THAN THAT

Great Campaign for Union of  
Cities Ends With Election  
To-Day, Which Will Settle  
Question for All Time.  
To Get Big Count in  
Next Census.

Polls Open - - 5:52 A. M.  
Polls Close - - 6:34 P. M.

While the majority vote which will be cast in Manchester to-day for consolidation is variously estimated, leaders in the fight for union with Richmond believe that the victory will be won by a safe margin of 200 votes out of a possible 700. Even the handful of people who have vigorously opposed the merger of the cities silently agree that their battle is lost. They cannot hope to stem the popular tide. The election to-day will finally end negotiations which have been actively under way for almost a year. On a former occasion an effort was made to bring Manchester in as a part of Richmond, but the thing failed utterly. Later, however, the business people of Richmond and Manchester, under the active leadership of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and the Manchester and Chesterfield Business Men's Association, got together and determined to make one more effort. They had to encounter and overcome tremendous obstacles; they had to put forth a campaign of education, which is really responsible for the victory which will be hailed with glad acclaim to-night.

**Big Population in Census.**  
Fighting against time, the one desire was to have the union formally ratified so that the combined population could be included in the next census as the population of Richmond. This feature has made the battle thrilling, and the court decree will be officially signed on the very last day—April 15. The count ought to give Richmond a population running anywhere from 140,000 to 150,000, which will be a remarkable jump over 1900.

From the time the polls open at sunrise until they close at sunset the consolidationists will be constantly on the alert—constantly on the move. They will not run the risk of losing everything by overconfidence. They will bring out every man who is qualified to vote, and they expect to have the question settled by early afternoon. And to-night the figures will show that Manchester has lost its identity, to be known hereafter as Washington Ward, and to receive accordingly a proportionate share of the benefits and advantages enjoyed by other wards in Richmond. The advantages of union have been so clearly pictured and so ably presented that they are understood by practically every person in the southside city. The argument, indeed, was too strong for the opposition to combat.

**To-Day's Vote Stands.**  
There does not appear to be any reason to believe that the action of the people to-day can be thwarted by legal interference. It will stand. The amount of energy, the time and the labor which business people put into this campaign will never be fully known. For months the battleground was Richmond. Then, when the ordinance had finally been signed by Mayor Richardson, the fight was transferred to Manchester, where it has been waged unceasingly. To-night will bring the end.

Although much bitter feeling has been injected into the campaign, it is not the kind to last. The opposition will accept defeat gracefully. In a little while it will begin to see that promises were not built on the sands. Some hot-headed people may resort to personal violence during the election hours, but no serious trouble is feared. Sentiment is so overwhelmingly one way that the discussion has dwindled now to a question of majority.

**To Hear Result Early.**

The result will be known early to-night—a very short while after the polls close at 6:34 o'clock. There will be a bit of street celebration, in which hundreds of Richmond people will join. The next step will be the formal court decree uniting the cities. Then will come the census count, and in a little while Manchester citizens will find that they are really a part of Richmond, as new bridges will spring into existence, while Richmond hands and Richmond money will be used in making Washington

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## NO DEMONSTRATION

**Bryan Fears Big "Home-Coming" Would Be Misconstrued.**  
Hot Springs, Ark., April 3.—William J. Bryan, writing from Buenos Ayres to Chairman Norman E. Mack, of the National Democratic Committee, urged that no demonstration of any kind be made over his arrival next Tuesday in New York.  
"Anything of that sort would be misconstrued and misinterpreted," is the language of Mr. Bryan. The letter was dated February 28 and had been delayed in transmission. Mr. Bryan states in the letter that the matter had just been brought to his attention in the Buenos Ayres press that there was being made in New York, arrangements for a reception for him on his home-coming.  
"I prefer to arrive and go immediately West to my home," wrote Mr. Bryan.  
Mr. Mack stated in connection with the letter that it was a request that should be regarded as necessary. In the saying that "anything of that sort would be misconstrued and misinterpreted."

Mr. Mack will leave Tuesday to join other members of the National Democratic Committee at French Lick, where a formal caucus will be held for the purpose of deciding on a congressional campaign in an effort to make the next lower house Democratic.

**"MAD MULLAH" STILL MAD**  
Campaign Is Unchecked and Hundreds Are Slaughtered.  
Aden, Arabia, April 3.—The fanatical campaign of Mohammed Abdullah, of the sultanate of the "Mad Mullah," against the sultanate of British protection, continues unchecked. Eighty of the tribesmen friendly to the sultanate, have been slaughtered, vast areas laid waste and towns razed. Natives in great numbers are fleeing to the coast. It is expected here that this will lead to another expedition against the "Mad Mullah," who has caused the British government great anxiety for many years.

Mohammed Abdullah started his campaign early in February, a large force of dervishes raiding the sultanate of the Mijeritins, killings and burning in all directions. The administration of the sultanate is entrusted to the government of Italian Somaliland. "The Mad Mullah" began stirring up natives of Somaliland after making a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1896, and after much fighting, an agreement was reached in 1905, whereby the peace toward both Great Britain and Italy.

**DEBTS STAND 600 YEARS**  
Tallevand's Creditors Are Doleful Over the Prospect.  
Berlin, April 3.—The creditors of the Duke de Tallevand, who married Marie Anna Gould, are looking blue to-day. They realize that they must await with extreme patience the settlement of the claims of the Duke's estate.

The judge of the court at Sagan, who examined the claims, announced that they amount to \$4,000,000. He stated that the total sum realized by working the duke's estates in Germany has averaged a little over \$6,000 a year. So at this rate, it will be about 600 years before the creditors' claims are satisfied.

**HIS LANGUAGE VARIES**  
Michigan Man, by Turns, Speaks Dutch or English Exclusively.  
Oxford, Mich., April 3.—David Detwiler, of that town, has recently undergone a peculiar experience that is puzzling local physicians.

He originally came from among the Pennsylvania Dutch, but twenty years ago has not spoken a word of that language. Recently he underwent a stroke of paralysis, after which he spoke Dutch again, but he could not speak a word of English. Gradually his command of the English language has returned, and at the same time Dutch has disappeared. To-day, nearly fully recovered from his experience, he can speak but a few words of Dutch.

**NEARLY A LYNCHING**  
Enraged Italians Seek Vengeance When Street Closes.  
Philadelphia, Pa., April 3.—When a trolley car struck and seriously injured three-year-old John Taconelli, in front of his home in the Italian district, a mob of about 500 men gathered and threatened to lynch the trolleyman and conductor. A rope was procured, and the carmen drew revolvers and, aided by two policemen, held the crowd at bay until reinforcements arrived from nearby police stations. The crew of the car and the leaders of the mob were all arrested and locked in the City Hall for a hearing to-morrow.

**DIES AT FRIEND'S FUNERAL**  
Aged Musician Falls Upon Playing, and Falls Dead.  
Evansville, Ind., April 3.—Despite the protest of his wife, Jason Debar, a tuba player, sixty-four years of age, insisted on rising from the funeral of a fellow musician.

"Miss playing the funeral march for the man that was a brother to me!" exclaimed Debar to his wife. "Not if I fall in my tracks!"  
Before the procession had gone two blocks, Debar, blowing vigorously into his tuba, dropped dead in front of the hearse.

**CONFERENCE TO-DAY**  
Operators and Strikers Will Try to Reach Agreement.  
Pittsburg, Pa., April 3.—Operators and miners in the Pittsburg bituminous coal district have prepared for a joint conference to-morrow at the general offices of the Pittsburg Coal Company, when the wage scale for the ensuing year will be presented. The suspension, begun on Friday, continued to-day, and will likely continue for the greater part of the coming week. No disorders are reported. The only effect thus far felt is in the shipments of coal.

**ANGER IN BOGOTA**  
Minister Northcott Salls—Danger for Americans.  
Bogota, Colombia, April 3.—Elliott Northcott, the American minister to Colombia, accompanied by his wife and son, left here yesterday for New York. The situation brought about by the street railroad concession to an American company remains practically unchanged. There is danger of the demonstration being repeated against Americans whenever the slightest opportunity arises.

**Slight Improvement**  
Daytona, Fla., April 3.—Although he was somewhat restless to-day, the condition of United States Senator David D. Davis, who arrived here to-day, showed slight improvement over yesterday.

## TAZEWEEL AT WORK IN STUART'S CAUSE

Republican Majority  
Probably Will Be  
Cut in Half.

## VOTERS ASKING ABOUT MR. SLEMP

His Party Workers Growing in  
Belief That He Spends Too  
Much Time at Pie Counter.  
Young Men Taking Hold  
of Political  
Affairs.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD,  
Special Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch.

Tazewell, Va., April 3.—There is no hope that Henry C. Stuart will carry Tazewell county, but Mr. Slemp will never be able to recall a date in his existence upon which he registered a majority over the Russell county candidate as large as those he has previously secured. The 745 majority over Mr. Byars in 1908 is likely to be cut in half.

Statements made regarding the other counties might as well be dittoed in reference to Tazewell. The Democrats are united and the Republicans are divided. There is much dissatisfaction over recent political appointments, and Tazewell, no less than other counties, is feeling the thrill of the national movement. In this county one sees a disposition to discuss Mr. Slemp's official record. His party men read daily in the newspapers of his prestige in Washington, and of his power with the President.

They see that he has wrested an appointment from Congressman Broxmeyer, the first Tennessee District. They see that he has put into important offices, men from his own district, replacing officials from other sections, and they realize that his power must be signal. These men know also that Mr. Slemp has been a much better for revenue only. Therefore, they say, when not busied with his multitudinous interests in Virginia and Kentucky, devoted his time to his constituency, but the Republicans of Tazewell are rather a sober and thoughtful lot. The county has had a large Republican vote for many years, composed of citizens of a high type. They have stood by their party through thick and thin, not wavering when the Democrats were in power, and there were no offices in sight. Party leaders here, unlike those in some other counties, are not in business for revenue only. They want to know if the sole purpose of a Congressman is to diligently work the pie counter. They are inclined to exonerate Mr. Slemp, because they know the demands that have been upon him, but many of them are wondering if a man with different aims and under different influences might not reflect greater credit upon the district and accomplish better things.

One notes signs here of a tendency which is not only a help to Mr. Stuart's candidacy, but will make for better citizenship generally. Many young men are interesting themselves in politics.

This is something distinctly new in Tazewell. For years, Democrats have been members of the down-and-out organization. Defeat after defeat has crowded them. Every time a Democrat exposed his head, a Republican was ready to hit him with whatever came handy. There has been no incentive for the young men to get interested in political affairs.

This feature is especially pleasing to Colonel J. B. Boyer, the campaign manager for this State Senatorial District. Colonel Boyer believes that the young men of the county will soon take the lead in public life. The interest they are taking is most gratifying to him. They are of great assistance, and aside from the fact that

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## PRESIDENT READY TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

Administration Will  
Carry War Into En-  
emy's Country.

## OPENING GUNS ALREADY LOADED

Taft Will Open Campaign in  
Washington, and Wickersham  
in Chicago—Propose to Play  
Politics in Order to Regain  
Lost Pres-  
tige.

Washington, April 3.—The Taft administration is about to defend itself aggressively before the people. Convinced that the public mind has been impressed by attacks of various kinds upon the administration in many parts of the country, and that the criticism cannot be permitted to pass unanswered without injury to Republican prestige, the party leaders have decided to "carry the war into enemy's country." President Taft is now declared to be ready and anxious to assume the offensive.

The opening guns will be fired next Saturday night in Washington by the President in person, and in Chicago by Attorney-General Wickersham. Mr. Taft will speak in this city on the subject of organization, and he will be supported by other powerful speakers of the Republican party. Attorney-General Wickersham's subject will be the policies of the administration.

**Expected to Resign.**  
Little is being said by the party leaders about the issue of "Cannonism" beyond the statement that the speaker will take care of itself at the right time. The only explanation vouchsafed for his comment is that Speaker Cannon is expected to resign the speakership at the close of the present session, at a time when there would be no opportunity to choose his successor before next winter. It is argued that several members of the present House would benefit by immediately announcing themselves as candidates. No official statement in this subject is expected from the Speaker. His friends believe that it would be inadvisable for him to weaken the organization of the House at this time by disclosing his intention. They argue that in view of the recent battle in the House all the force that was retained by the Republican majority is needed to carry out the administration program as to legislation is to succeed.

Rumors are circulated with considerable freedom about the Capitol that before the congressional elections come, changes may be expected in the President's Cabinet, but none of these stories can be confirmed. In fact, no one professes to have any first-hand information on the subject. At the same time, the general impression seems to be that an effort will be made to strengthen the Cabinet in a political way. Among the retirements mentioned as possible are those of Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, and Postmaster-General Hitchcock. Also, it is stated that Mr. Ballinger may resign from the Interior Department at the close of the present investigation, if the change can be made without subjecting himself to the charge of "retiring under fire."

**Would Oust MacVeagh.**  
Some of the party leaders are urging upon the President the desirability of appointing to the Treasury some man who has affiliated with the party. There is no dissatisfaction with the present incumbent, Secretary MacVeagh, but some politicians argue that the President should not hesitate to use every leverage to advance the administration politically. If two or more changes should be made in the Cabinet, it is stated with some show of authority, that one of the places would go to William J. Loeb, Jr., former secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, now

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## AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS IS DECLINED BY ROOSEVELT

America's Ex-President  
Refuses to Accept Con-  
ditions Imposed by  
the Vatican.

## SAYS ACTIONS IN ROME MUST BE UNLIMITED

Enters City With No Engage-  
ments Save Those With King  
and Municipality, but Insists on  
Right to Do and Go as He  
Pleases—His Unexpected Re-  
fusal to Be Bound by Vatican's  
Conditions Creates Sensation.  
Roosevelt Hopes It Will Be  
Regarded as "Merely Personal  
Incident."



EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Rome, April 3.—The audience which it was believed Ex-President Roosevelt would have with the Pope on Tuesday next will not take place, owing to conditions which the Vatican has imposed, and which Mr. Roosevelt refused to accept.

Although the definite negotiations relative to the audience ended before Mr. Roosevelt left Egypt, the announcement was withheld until after Mr. Roosevelt reached Rome to-night at the solicitation of his American Catholic friends here, who believed that in the meantime the Vatican might change its attitude. One of the former President's American friends, who had been with him in Egypt, came to Rome yesterday, without, however, any authorization from Mr. Roosevelt, and interceded with Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary, in an endeavor to avoid a situation which, as it now stands, has caused a real sensation in Rome, although it was not entirely unexpected. But his efforts were unavailing.

While at Gondokoro in February last, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Ambassador Leshman, saying that he would be glad of the honor of an audience with King Victor Emmanuel and the Pope.

The audience with the King was promptly arranged. Before an arrangement could be reached relative to an audience with the Pope several telegrams were passed, and the negotiations were ended by Mr. Roosevelt refusing in any way to be limited as to his conduct, and announcing that an audience with the Pope, under the circumstances, was now impossible.

**No Other Engagements.**  
As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt, while declining to accept any conditions in connection with his audience with the Pope, had neither directly nor indirectly before, during or after the negotiations, made or considered any engagements in Rome except those of an official character, and he actually entered Rome to-night with but two definite engagements—the audience with the King and the dinner to be given in his honor by the municipality.

The history of the negotiations is about as follows:

While at Cairo Mr. Roosevelt received the following telegram from Ambassador Leshman, dated March 25:

"Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American Catholic College, in reply to an inquiry which I caused to be made, requests that the following communication be transmitted to you:

"The Holy Father will be delighted to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5, and hopes that nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

**Permits No Conditions.**  
Replying by cable to Ambassador Leshman, on March 25, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Please present the following to Mgr. Kennedy: 'It would be a pleasure for me to be presented to the Holy Father, for whom I entertain high respect, both personally and as the head of a great church. I fully recognize his entire right to receive or not receive whomever he chooses, for any reason that seems good to him, and if he does not receive me, I shall not for a moment question the propriety of his action. On the other hand, I, in my turn, must decline to make any stipulation or submit to any conditions which in any way would limit my freedom of conduct. I trust that on April 5, he will find it convenient to receive me.'"

Mr. Roosevelt, at Cairo, received a cablegram from Ambassador Leshman giving a message from Mgr. Kennedy, which concluded by saying: "The audience cannot take place except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

The following day, Mr. Roosevelt sent another message to the American ambassador saying: "The proposed presentation is, of course, now impossible."

**"Personal" Incident.**  
Mr. Roosevelt particularly desires that the incident shall be regarded by his friends, both Catholic and Protestant, in America, as personal, and that it shall not give rise to an acrimonious controversy. With this end in view, he cabled to-day the following statement to the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, at New York:

"Through the Outlook, I wish to make a statement to my fellow-Americans

## BELIEVES IN UNIONS; IS FIRM FOR JUSTICE

## DISCORD REIGNS IN ISRAEL'S CAMP

Kraus Pleads That Order of B'Nai  
B'Rith Remain Jews'  
Rallying Ground.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—"The order must continue to be the rallying ground for all Jews, regardless of political or religious opinions," declared Adolph Kraus, of Chicago, president of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, in his message to the Constitutional Grand Convention, which begins here to-day.

A tremendous dynamic force, Mr. Kraus said, had been at work in the camp of Israel. "Passions have been aroused, schisms have been created, and where peace and harmony are so essential, strife and discord reign. We have the Zionist and the anti-Zionist, the orthodox and reformed, and with their respective schisms constantly widening; their antipathies steadily growing. In my judgment, it is the province of the order to continue in the path which it has pursued from its inception. It must not favor or discountenance movements within our ranks on which Jewish opinion is pronounced and varied."

Mr. Kraus's message to the convention contained an account of work done during the past five years in aid of Jews at home and abroad, of responses to appeals in behalf of the suffering, and of the condition of the order in various parts of the world, besides discussing many questions of importance to the organization. The membership now is 212,313, a gain of 23 per cent. in the five years since the last convention, while the amount paid to relieve orphans, the aged, and to charity, amounted to \$1,243,070, and to charity, \$1,145,118. The president said the problem of what to do with newly-arrived immi-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BALLOON SOARS INTO CLOUDS, THEN DROPS INTO BALTIC SEA

Freighted With Human Cargo, Monster of the Air Carries Three of  
Its Passengers to Death—Member of Reichstag Is  
One of Victims of Fatal Ride.

Stettin, Germany, April 3.—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascension here this afternoon, met with a series of accidents, which ended in a disaster under most tragic circumstances in the Baltic Sea. Three persons, including the radical member of the Reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrueck, were killed.

Herr Delbrueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

The Pommern, carrying Delbrueck who was acting as pilot; a banker, Herr Sommerhardt; an architect, Herr Benduhn, and a man named Hein, ascended early in the afternoon at the gas works. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane, and the Pommern broke away before she had been completely ballasted.

**Chapter of Accidents.**  
A chapter of accidents began immediately. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, lost its six miles northwest of Stettin, had an arm and leg fractured. Hein received contusions of the head. I was knocked senseless, but recovered in a moment to find that I had a crushed knee and chest. The net work around the envelope was torn in such

## Taft Declares That Capital and Labor Must Stand on Equal Footing.

## ADDRESSES RAILROAD MEN Defends His Course in Seeking Legislation at Hands of Congress.

Worcester, Mass., April 3.—President Taft put in a busy Sunday to-day with a visit to "Aunt Della" Torrey and the scenes of many boyhood reminiscences at Millbury, and an address here this afternoon before the joint meeting of the brotherhoods in train service—a mass-meeting of nearly 2,000 railroad employees at Mechanics' Hall.

The President declared that he believed in labor organizations. But as chief magistrate of the nation, he added, he believed also in the right of every man to labor as he will, to earn the wages that he will, and if he so chooses, to stay out of labor organizations. The President's first address was received with a wild outburst of applause. His second statement received only a scattering response. Later, however, the President again aroused the railroad men to enthusiasm by saying he believed their organizations were necessary to deal with organizations of capital and by detailing his deep interest in legislation looking to further requirements of safety appliances and the liability of the employer.

**Supper With "Aunt Della."**  
Following his address, before the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the President returned to Millbury for supper with "Aunt Della," and left to-night for Washington, where he is due to-morrow forenoon.

As a boy the President used to spend his vacations at Millbury, where his maternal grandmother as well as "Aunt Della," now eighty-four years of age, and other relations long have lived. He used to swim in the Blackstone River, that slowly winds its way through the town; he used to play baseball on the fields and trudge around barefooted in search of early adventure.

The President was cheered by the railroad men when he said he was not afraid to consult railroad presidents when railroad legislation came up for consideration at Washington, despite the criticisms that had been made of his course.

"I believe in labor organizations, and if I were skilled enough to become a member I should apply for membership. The fact is, I believe I am a member of the Steam Shovelers' Union. But in spite of that, and in spite of my sympathy with organized labor, I put above every man to labor as he will, to earn the wages that he will, and if he chooses to stay out of labor organizations. That is the standpoint that the President takes."

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## TAG DAY

The freedom of the city has been given for to-day by His Honor the Mayor to the Visiting Nurses' Association, the members of which will see to it that all good citizens of Richmond and all strangers who sojourn within her gates are decorated with "the tag" emblem of the Royal Order of Generosity.